# NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

*Published by* JOHN B. RUSSELL, *at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).*—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, *Editor.*

VOL. VI. BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1828. No. 46.

## AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

### DRAINING.

MR FESSENDEN—I have observed in New England and elsewhere, an abundance of land rendered of little value by being constantly saturated with water, issuing from springs from the sides or bottoms of hills. These lands being susceptible of great improvement by effectual draining, I have thought it might be useful to say a few words on the subject.

Open ditches are useful in carrying off surface water from low and flat lands, but fail when applied to lands impregnated with springs, and of an uneven or inclining surface. Besides, open ditches are liable to be filled up, and if of unusual depth, are in several respects an impediment to cultivation.

Having successfully adopted the mode of draining treated of under the article "Agriculture" in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, and denominated, if my memory is correct, *Trench drains*, I would strongly recommend it as effectual in the end, the cheapest, and in various ways advantageous.

Lands constantly wet by spring water cannot be cultivated, and only produce inferior grasses. When reclaimed they will be found rich and productive.

Economy being essential in husbandry, it is desirable to combine various improvements in one operation.

The advantages of *Trench drains* are three.—First, they operate effectually as a drain—relieve the surface of small stones, and by collecting the water at one point, afford permanent resources for animal and other purposes—while this sort of ditch is out of sight and neither occupies land, or impedes the plough or carriages. In determining the route of the drain, attention should be paid to the *indication of springs*; and in order to intercept them, it will be found best to cut rather below than above those external indications, the appearance of water and the character of vegetation are the criterions to be noticed—a gradual descent must of course be maintained, in all draining.

After examining my grounds carefully in wet and dry seasons, I stake out the route of the drain, then cause two or three furrows to be ploughed as the width may require, the sods and loose earth being shovelled out, the plough may be again employed which forwards the work, after which the shovel, spade and pick axe must finish the excavation. The depth generally makes from thirty to forty inches, according to circumstances; the width twenty-four to thirty at top, sloping to about two-thirds the width at bottom.

The ditch being made ready to fill and the stones brought to its margin, let one man, being in the ditch, *carefully* place the bottom stones (of the size of six or eight inches through if round,) in the manner of an *arch*, leaning two against each other at top, the bottoms extending to open a free passage for water beneath, let these bottom stones be firmly kept in place by key stones, after which the stones may be thrown in somewhat promiscuously to within ploughing distance of the surface. The larger stones should be at bottom to give a free passage to the under water, the smallest stones at top to prevent the earth and surface water getting in. The stones in, and levelled, spread a little swingle tow, shavings or straw, over them, for the reason named above, after which the plough will replace the earth expeditiously, and the top of the ditch should present a ridge higher than the general surface, as it will settle; and a heavy roller being passed several times lengthwise the ridge, will give the whole a handsome and fine finish. If it be a meadow, or pasture, grass seeds may be sown and harrowed in, which will soon leave no trace of a ditch, except it be from its beneficial effects.

I have been more minute than may be deemed necessary in describing so simple an operation, but as the improvement contemplated, if well made, will endure for centuries, and carelessly attempted, may fail in one year, this particularity may be allowable. H. W. D.

*Ballston, (N. Y.) May* 26, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

### GARDENING.

MR. FESSENDEN,—I have been pleased to see in the New England Farmer, an extensive advertisement of garden seeds for sale. From my most early remembrance, I have ever been fond of gardening. The eminent Dr. Darwin says he had been an experienced gardener forty-five years. I can now say more than that, as I have had more less or experience in gardening for sixty years or upwards. According to the course of nature, at this advanced period of life, little more may be expected from me, except a few observations on my experience.

It is now forty years since I first came to make a garden at this place. I was then well provided with a great variety of seeds. Water melons I had from a very large one that came from the Island of Bahama, of another kind from Charleston, S.C. and a parcel from my native county of Bucks thirty miles north of Philadelphia. They were all planted, and tended equally well; the vines of those from Bahama grew the largest I ever saw; they blossomed in abundance but never bore any thing. Those from Charleston grew well, and blossomed, but bore none to perfection. Those from Bucks county grew well and produced abundance of good melons; so did my cucumbers, muskmelons, squashes, &c. but they all depreciated in size, and quality every year.

Sometime after, I had business at Fishkill, opposite Newburgh, it being the season for gathering garden seeds, my worthy friends D. Verplank, Esq. and the widow De Witt, furnished me with an assortment; and from several years' experiments, they apparently grew better than such as I raised on the soil or obtained from Philadelphia. Upwards of twenty years ago a forlorn traveller came to my house and begged for victuals. He was dressed altogether in skins with the hair on. He informed me in substance that he belonged to Lower Canada, near the United States, had been with the traders up Lake Superior, and had resided several years with the Indians on the river Ousconsin. That they had beans growing spontaneously in the woods, of a superior quality. It was in the early part of the month of June, and he gave me six beans. They were a beautiful glossy white bean, more than twice as large as any I had ever seen. I planted them—they grew and bore well—were different from other beans, with long vines, strong stems, with pods, blossoms, &c. from the same stem until frost. These beans, depreciated in size until the year 1816, when I planted and gave away all that I had; but there were so many frosts that they were all cut off, and I believe are extinct.

With regard to water melons, in the summer of 1813 I was in the city of Philadelphia, and informed of a certain man living nearly opposite, in New Jersey, that supplied the city with the best water melons. I sought his residence, they were different in shape from any I had seen, very crooked and small in the middle, so much so that I carried one to my lodgings by hanging it on my shoulder. They were of a very superior flavor.—I forget the name of the Sandwich Island from which he said the seed came; but I bought two for the seed, and only found a few in the blossom ends. I carefully preserved and brought the seeds here, but never could raise one to ripen.

He told me one thing about raising water melons, and other similar vines, that may be of service,—that in the summer he gardened, and in the winter fatted sheep, and always kept them on his water melon patch, and was never troubled with any worms or yellow bugs.

Doctor Darwin the great friend of Doctor Franklin, in his directions for raising Brocoli, recommends to have the seed every year imported from Italy. Is not that a proof, as Italy is to the south of England, that transporting seed from south to north, doth not answer a stationary purpose?

Perhaps you may think I am too late with my remarks; but I am not too late for gentlemen's observations and remarks for another year. One in particular in your neighborhood, my worthy friend, the venerable Col. TIMOTHY PICKERING; I hope to see something more from him in your paper. SAMUEL PRESTON.

*Stockport, May* 26, 1828.

N. B. I am feeble with age and bad health, yet life and health permitting, I hope to write a history of the *Apple Tree*, and show that it was a native of Pennsylvania long before the continent was discovered by Europeans; and if I had means of conveyance, would send your agricultural friends a scion of the original apples; they are yet worthy cultivating, and I have them in abundance.

### ON BEE KEEPING.

Many and great are the advantages to be gained by the inhabitants of these United States, if bees were propagated, supported, and preserved. Our soil and climate are inferior to none for this purpose. Not Egypt, Greece, Italy, Germany, France, England, or any part whatever of the whole globe, would exceed us in the quantity, quality, or flavor of the honey. Canaan, of old, could not with more propriety be called a land flowing with milk and honey, than America would

be, did we but improve all the means to produce these so valuable and so important articles, which we might do very easily; which would assist each other when we annually extended such pastures as would increase both.

Bees-wax for manufactures, candles and exportation, will be a great motive to exertion, and perhaps emulation in this system; especially was a bounty given upon it by goverment. Wax candles would then be sold as cheap as tallow, and the quantity of wax, in American exports, would be very great indeed.

A writer observes, that were bees propagated, and supported as extensively as a country would bear, innumerable insects would be destroyed, which feed upon the honey in the bloom of trees, shrubs, and herbs; and that this would tend to expel those hosts of insects, which we observe floating in the air, playing in the rays of the sun, near the time of its setting, many of which we are in danger of receiving into our bodies by respiration, because of their smallness.

If these observations are just, will not the increasing of bees assist in expelling the caterpillar and canker-worm, which have so often destroyed the fruit of the apple tree; whose young often feed upon that part of the bloom, from which the bees collect the yellow down, which they carry into their hives on their legs.

This point could be easily decided by those persons who have trees near their bee-houses, or in those parts of the country where bees are most frequent. Should the knowledge of any one prove this to be a fact, that such trees are less frequently, or never attacked by these ravagers, the world ought to be favored with the information.

Insects often feed upon that moisture, which many trees, especially the chesnut, afford in very sultry days, in summer, which the bees collect with great activity; this is sometimes called honey dew, and is the sweet sap of the tree sweating through the leaf, and becomes honey; which, if more generally collected by bees, would thereby serve to expel those troublesome and noxious insects.—*Agricultural Register.*

## KITCHEN GARDEN—JUNE.

Sowing and planting are still requisite in many successional, and some main crops for autumn and winter; and in the crops now advancing, or in perfection, the business of hoeing, weeding and occasional watering, will demand particular attention.

Planting is now necessary in several principal plants, for general succession summer crops, and main crops for autumn, winter, &c. The whole in the open ground, except two articles, and those are cucumbers, and melon plants for the last crop in hot bed ridges.

In the open ground transplant cabbage, brocoli, savoys, coleworts, celery, endive, lettuce, cauliflowers, leeks, beans, kidney beans, and various aromatic and pot-herbs, by slips, cuttings, or young plants. Showery weather is by far the best either for sowing or planting; and when it occurs lose no time in putting in the necessary crops wanting.

Keep your asparagus beds very clear from weeds now commonly rising numerously therein, which will soon overspread, if not timely cleared out.—Likewise new-planted asparagus, and seed-beds, should be carefully weeded. Cut the asparagus now in perfection, according as the shoots advance, three, four, or five inches high; which you may continue to do all this month.

Plant successional crops of beans in the beginning, middle, and latter end of this month, some Windsors, long pods, white blossom, and Mumford kinds, or any others If the weather is very hot and dry, soak the beans a few hours in soft water before you plant them Hoe those of former planting, and draw the earth to the stems. Top those that are in blossom.

Your early cauliflowers, which will be now advancing in flower heads, must be watered in dry weather to make the heads large; and according as the heads show, tie down some of the large leaves over them, to keep off sun and rain, that they may be white and close.

The first main crops of celery must be now planted in trenches to blanch; the trenches to be three feet distance, a foot wide, and dig the earth out a spade deep, laying it equally to each side in a level order, then dig the bottom, and if poor and rotten, dung, and dig it in. Draw up some of the strongest plants, trim the long roots and tops, plant a row along the bottom of each trench four or five inches' distance, and finish with a good watering.

In the beginning of this month sow a full crop of cucumbers in the natural ground to produce picklers, and for other late purposes in autumn; allotting a compartment of rich ground dug and formed into beds five or six feet wide; and along the middle, form with the hand shallow basin-like holes, ten or twelve inches wide, one or two deep in the middle, and a yard distant from each other; sow eight or ten seeds in the middle of each half an inch deep; and when the plants come up, thin them to four of the strongest in each hole to remain. Be careful frequently to water them when the weather is dry.

Sow the main crops of the green-curled endive, also a smaller supply of the white-curled, and large Batavia endive; each thin in open ground to plant out for autumn and winter.

Clear your onions from weeds, and give them a final thinning, either by hand, or small hoeing;—the main crops to four or five inches distant; the others, designed for gradual thinning in summer leave closer, or to be thinned by degrees as wanted

Sow more marrowfat peas, and some hotspurs, or imperials, and other large kinds This is also a proper time to sow the leadman's dwarf pea, which is a great bearer, small podded, but very sweet eating. If the weather is very hot, either soak the seed, or water the drills before sowing.

Hoe between your potatoes to kill the weeds and loosen the ground; and draw the earth to the bottom of the plants.

Thin all close crops now remaining to transplant proper distances. Many sorts will now require it, as carrots, parsnips, onions leeks, beets, spinach, radish, lettuce, turnip, turnip radish, parsley, dill, fennel, &c. all which may be done by hand or small hoeing; the former may do for small crops, but for large supplies the small hoe is not only the most expeditious, but by loosening the surface of the earth, contributes exceedingly to the prosperity of the plants.

## IMPORTED HORSES.

We understand the two fine thorough-bred intire Horses, *Barefoot* and *Serab*, with their grooms, sent under the care of Mr Hector Coffin, in the packet-ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, to New-York, by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Baronet, have arrived at the stables prepared for them in Brighton, near Boston; where they are to remain this season, but will be placed in Virginia or New-York the next. The income from these horses is to go to the benefit of the Admiral's School at Nantucket.

The horses are perfect in body and limbs; without a defect or blemish of any kind. They have both been famous on the turf of England; and Barefoot, since he took the Doncaster Saint Ledger stakes, against 84 horses, at 25 guineas each, has never been beaten till he left the turf. He was then 4 years old; previous to which he had run four colt races, at 2 and 3 years old, always beating. Serab won the Newmarket stakes at 3 years old, 25 horses, at 50 guineas each; and many others. For this horse the Marquis of Cleveland (then Earl of Darlington) gave £3,000 sterling.

Finer horses never were bred in England, or ever left that country: their pedigree goes back in a direct line, to the first blood recorded in the sporting calendar of England. A better opportunity for improving the breed of horses in this country, has never been afforded; and it is to be hoped the gentlemen and farmers of old Massachusetts will avail themselves of this opportunity, the present season, as, by the removal of the horses south, they will be deprived of it the next.

*Newburyport Herald.*

## VITIATED ATMOSPHERE FROM VEGETATION.

As the spring advances, and vegetation puts on its attractive garb, it may be proper to caution our readers against the too general custom of allowing geraniums and other ornamental green house plants, to vegetate in confined rooms in dwelling-houses. The process of vegetation destroys the purity of the air in a remarkable degree, by absorbing the oxygen of the atmosphere, and giving out the refuse carbon, or *feculæ* of the plant to the surrounding air. The odoriferous plants, though agreeable to the olfactory nerves, are even more deleterious than any others, from the gaseous carbon evolved in the form of aroma. Apartments in which any kind of plants are allowed, ought, therefore, to be constantly ventilated, both for the purpose of respiration, and for the health of the plants.—*Verulam.*

## HORTICULTURAL INSTITUTION.

Agreeably to public notice, the Horticultural Society of Philadelphia, met on Wednesday evening, and elected the following gentlemen Officers.—*President*, Horace Binney, *Vice Presidents*, James Mease, M. D. Matthew Carey, David Landreth, N. Chapman, M. D. *Treasurer*, Wm. Davidson, *Corresponding Secretary*, Samuel Hazard, *Recording Secretary*, D. S. Brown, *Acting Committee*, George Pepper, Nicholas Biddle, Thomas Biddle, R. Patterson, D. B, Smith, Moses Brown, M. C. Cope, Thomas Astley, David Landreth, Jr. Thomas Hibbatt, Thomas Landreth, Joshua Longstreth.

## THE THAMES TUNNEL.

A third irruption has taken place. Within the last week, the leakage had been considered so effectually remedied, as to permit the pumps being set to work to draw off the water. This was done, and the shaft and parallel passages were so far emptied as to admit one of the engineers reaching the shield and examining the greater part of the boxes. The result of that examination was

such, that the most sanguine anticipations were entertained that the works would be speedily resumed, and even a particular period was named for putting on the full force of the workmen.—The recent irruption took place between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning, but was not so sudden as the preceding one. During the afternoon of that day several bags of clay were thrown down, over where it is thought the aperture has taken place, but until a meeting of the Directors has been convened, to announce to them this additional calamity, more active measures will not be adopted. It has been ascertained that the depth of earth over what were the thinnest parts through which the Tunnel was directed, was sixteen feet six inches. The flowing in of the water was gradual, and on its being perceived by Mr Gravatt, he gave directions to the workmen to watch beyond the wier, which was graduated, and when they perceived any increased flow arising, to retire immediately.

---

Lady Hervey, formerly Miss Caton of Baltimore, and sister to the Marchioness Wellesley, was married on the 26th of April to the Marquis of Carmarthen. The elevation of those two ladies is quite remarkable.

---

*Plants on an acre.*—An acre planted with corn or potatos, the hills being two and a half feet apart each way, measuring from and to the centre of the hills, and supposing them at right angles, will contain 6,969 hills—if the hills be three feet apart, it will contain 4 840 hills—if three and a half feet apart, 3,556 hills—if four feet apart, 2,722 hills. An acre with plants placed at the distance of one foot each way will contain 43,560 plants—at the distance of eighteen inches, 19 360 plants. An acre of fruit trees placed twenty feet apart, will have 108 trees—placed twenty-five feet apart, 69 trees—placed thirty feet apart, 43 trees.

---

*To make beer.*—Three quarts of molasses—half a pound of hops—a quarter of a pound of ginger, and an ounce of cloves, brewed with a sufficient quantity of water, will make half a barrel of excellent family beer.

---

## BOLIVAR'S PEDIGREE—TRACED IN THE HERD BOOK.

BOLIVAR, red and white, calved May 5, 1825, bred by J. Whitaker, Esq. England.

BOLIVAR, by Frederick, dam Sweetheart by Hermit.
g. d. Buxom, (bred by R. Colling) by Lawnsleeves.
g. g. d. Brampton, (bred by R. Colling) by Favorite,* the sire of Comet.
g. g. g. d. Brighteyes, (bred by R. Colling) by Favorite.
g. g. g. g. d. Old Brighteyes (bred by R. Colling) by Favorite.
g. g. g. g. g. d. by Favorite.
g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Punch.
g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Hubback.
g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Snowden's Bull.
g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Masterman's Bull.
g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Waistell's Bull.——Waistell's Bull by Masterman's Bull, Masterman's Bull by the Studley Bull.

Frederick, the sire of Bolivar, roan, (bred by Mr Charge) got by Hulton, dam Orbit by Comet; g. d. Splendor by Comet; g. g. d. Fleck'd Twin by Major; g. g. g. d. Red Simmon by Favorite; g. g. g. g. d. Fleck'd Simmon by Bartle; g. g. g. g. g. Old Simmon (bred by Mr Charge) descended from the Studley White Bull.

Hermit, roan, (bred by Mr Baker) got by Lawnsleeves, dam Manuscript, by Simon; g. d. by Daisy;* g. g. d. by Duke; g. g. g. d. by Bolingbroke.

Lawnsleeves, got by C. Colling's Surplice; dam by George; g. d. by Simon.

Favorite, the sire of Comet, by Bolingbroke, dam Phœnix by Foljambe;* g. d. Favorite, by R. Alcock's bull; g. g. d. by Smith's bull; g. g. g. d. by Jolly's bull.*

Punch, (bred by Mr R. Colling) got by Broken Horn, dam by Broken Horn; g. d. bred by Mr Best.

Hubback, calved in 1777, (bred by Mr John Hunter,) got by Snowdon's Bull,* dam, (from the stock of Sir James Pennyman, and these from the stock of Sir William St. Quintin, of Scampston,) by a bull of Mr Banks, of Hurworth; g. d. bought of Mr Stephenson of Ketton. Hubback's dam Barforth was the best butter cow upon record in England.

Snowdon's Bull, the sire of Hubback, (bred by Mr George Snowdon) got by Robson's Bull.*

Masterman's bull,* by the Studley Bull.

Waistell's bull,* by Masterman's bull.

Simon got by Favorite; dam by Punch; g. d. by Bolingbroke.

Daisy Bull, (bred by Mr C. Colling) got by Favorite; dam by Punch; g. d. by Hubback.

Duke, by Comet, dam Duchess by Favorite; g. d. by Daisy; g. g. d. by Favorite; g. g. g. d. by Hubback; g. g. g. g. d. by James Brown's Red Bull.

Bolingbroke, red and white, calved Nov. 12, 1788, (bred by Mr Charles Colling,) got by Foljambe, dam young Strawberry (bred by Mr Maynard) by Dalton Duke; g. d. Favorite, (bred by Mr Maynard) by R. Alcock's bull; g. g. d. by Mr Jacob Smith's bull; g. g. g d. by Jolly's bull.

Surplice, (bred by C. Colling) got by Favorite; g. d. Phœnix by Foljambe; g. g. d. Favorite, by R. Alcock's bull.

George, (bred by Mr C. Colling) got by Comet; dam Lady by grandson of Bolingbroke; g. d. Phœnix by Foljambe; g. g. d. Favorite, bred by Mr Maynard) by Alcock's bull.

Comet, (sold for 1000 guineas) red and white roan, calved in 1814, (bred by Mr C. Colling) got by Favorite, dam young Phœnix, by Favorite; g. d. Phœnix by Foljambe; g. g. d. Favorite, (bred by Mr Maynard) by Alcock's bull; g. g. g. d. by Smith's bull; g. g. g. g. d. by Jolly's bull.

James Brown's Red Bull,* got by Barker's bull.

Foljambe, white with a few red spots, calved in 1787, (bred by C. Colling) got by Richard Barker's bull, dam Haughton by Hubback; g. d. by a bull of Charles Colling; g. g. d. by Waistell's bull; g. g. g. d. Tripes, [bred by C. Pickering.]

R. Alcock's Bull, bred by Jackson.

Grandson of Bolingbroke, [bred by C. Colling] got by O'Callaghan's Son of Bolingbroke, dam old Johanna, by Colling's Lame Bull.

---

* The best milkers have descended from the *Daisys, Duchesses*, and *Wildairs*. The *Studley Bull, Hubback, Foljambe*, and *Favorite*, were the most celebrated bulls of their day—from them have descended the very best animals of the race—to them the breeders are most anxious to trace the origin of their Short Horn stock, and it will be found on reference to the Herd Book, that *Snowden's, Robson's, Waistell's, Brown's, Barker's, Smith's, Jolly's, Alcock's* and *Masterman's* bulls were the males from which these bulls were derived.

In proof see "Improved Short Horns, and their Pretensions," Mr Colling's remarks, and "Hints for American Husbandmen."

"The Pennsylvania Agricultural Society unequivocally declare the Improved Durham Short Horns to be "the race of neat cattle which experience has proved to be superior to all which we have ever seen."

JOHN P. MILNOR, *Rec. Sec'ry.*

---

*A profitable cow.*—A cow belonging to John H. Powel, Esq. (near Philadelphia,) of the Durham short horned breed, gives daily, *twenty six quarts of milk in 24 hours*; which produces *twenty and a half pounds of butter per week*. The feed of this cow is slops of corn meal, lucerne, and orchard grass.—*American Mercury.*

---

*Cows.*—We are told that the Rev. Mr. Phenix of Springfield, (Chickopee,) has made for some weeks past, on an average twenty pounds of butter a week from two cows, besides using as much milk as was necessary for his family. This shows the advantage of good cows and good keeping.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

---

A Milledgeville paper states, that the price of *corn* is rising in different parts of Georgia, particularly in the new counties. The price at Columbus is said to be *two dollars and a half* per bushel—which is partly ascribed to the great influx of population, and partly to the scarcity among the neighboring Creeks, which approaches to a state of famine.—The rice at Milledgeville does not exceed from 62½ to 75 cents per bushel.

---

*Steelyard.*—A new steelyard has been invented in France, which is said to possess greater accuracy than any description of that machine hitherto in use. One of the improvements in this new invention, is the ease with which it can be verified. The divisions, which are marked on the long arm of the beam, being from a zero point; that is, from a point at which the travelling weight places the machine is equilibrium, when no weight is attached to the short arm of the beam. This enables the most ignorant persons to judge at once of the correctness of its construction.

---

The Connecticut, swelled by the late rains, has covered a large portion of the meadows in this town with water, and destroyed the springing corn, oats, &c.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

---

The London Literary Gazette states that Capt. Foster will sail from England in the course of a few days, in His Majesty's Chanticleer, on a voyage of discovery to the South Pole. His extreme destination is the newly discovered group of the South Shetland Islands, but he has conditional instructions to proceed from thence as far as he can, without risk to his ship, towards the South Pole. Capt. F. was with Capt. Parry in his last voyage, and is said to be a scientific man.

---

A new steam boat left New York, on the 17th inst. for Havana. Her boilers are of copper, and weigh 60,000 pounds.

---

*Value of Mahogany.*—A few days since, (says the Hampshire Gazette) we observed a man unloading a few mahogany boards from a wagon at a cabinet ware-house; and, on inquiring of the cabinet-maker how much his boards cost him, he informed us that he paid in Boston for twelve boards one inch in thickness, and containing about sixteen square feet each, $42, and for freight upwards of $6; making the whole expense of the boards, about four dollars each. This is at the rate of twenty five cents per square feet, or about seven cents per pound. We were further informed that all these boards, with many other valuable materials, are to be worked into one table, or rather, set of tables so formed that they can be united into one.

## MERRIMACK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merrimack Agricultural Society, holden at the Phenix Hotel in Concord, on Thursday, the 28th of February, 1828, the following gentlemen were appointed a Viewing Committee on farms, namely: R. H. Ayer, of Hooksett, Chairman—S. A. Kimball, of Concord—Wm. Little, of Hopkinton—A. Burbank, of Boscawen—P. Eaton, of Henniker—B. Pettengill, 2d, of Salisbury, and T. D. Merril, of Epsom.

*Voted*, That the next annual meeting be holden at Loudon Village, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th days of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

*Voted*, That no quantity of land less than twenty-five acres, receive a premium as a farm.

*Voted*, That the following premiums be offered to be awarded at the next annual meeting, viz:

ON FARMS AND GARDENS.

On the best Farm $12—next best, 10—next best, 8—next best, 6—next best, 4.

On the best Kitchen Garden, $6—next best, 4.

*Voted*, To appropriate the sum of $25 to be awarded on crops and improvements in the art of husbandry, including reclaimed meadows and the cultivation of the mulberry tree, which sum is to be at the disposal of the Viewing Committee.

*Voted*, That there be a ploughing match, and that a premium of $4 be awarded on the yoke of cattle that will plough 1-8th of an acre in the best manner—and a premium of $2 will be awarded on the yoke of cattle that will plough one eighth of an acre in the next best manner.

ON STOCK.

For the best pair of working Oxen, $4—next best, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

For the best pair three year old Steers, accustomed to the yoke, $3—the next best, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

For the best pair two year old Steers, $2.

For the four best Yearlings, 1 vol. N. E. Farm.

For the best Bull, over one year old, owned and kept within the county, $4—next best, 3—next best, 3—next best, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

For the best Bull Calf, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer—next best, $1.

For the best Milch Cow, $4—next best, 3—next best, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

For the best three years old Heifer, $3—next best, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

For the best two years old Heifer, $2—the next best, 1.

For the best Stud Horse, owned and kept within the county, $5—next best, 3.

For the best Mare and Colt, $4—next best, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

For the best Saxon or Merino Buck, $4—next bet, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

For the five best Saxon or Merino Ewes, $3—five next best, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

For the best Boar, $3—the best Sow, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer—the two best spring Pigs, $2—next best, 1.

ON DOMESTIC AND HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

On the best piece of Fulled Cloth, not less than 10 yds. $3—next best, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer—next best, 1.

On the best piece of Cassimere not less than 10 yds. $3—next best, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

On the best piece of Carpet, not less than 25 yds. and ¾ wide, $3—next best, 2.

On the best piece of Flannel, not less than 10 yds. $3—next best, 2.

On the best pair of Blankets, $2—next best, 1.

On the best piece of Linen Cloth, not less than 10 yds. $2—next best, 1.

On the best piece of Table Linen, not less than 10 yds. $2—next best, 1.

On the best Woollen Hose, (2 pair,) $1—next best, 50 cts.

On the best Woollen Coverlet, $1—next best, 50 cts.

On the best Cotton and Woollen Coverlet, $1—next best, 50 cts.

On the best Counterpane, $1—next best, 50 cts.

On the best grass or straw Bonnet, $2—next best, 1.

On the best manufactured Boots and Shoes, (2 pairs each) 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

On the best manufactured Leather, 3 sides each, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer—the best Calf Skins, $1.

On the best specimen of dressing Fulled Cloth, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

On the best Break-up-plough, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer—the best Seed-plough, $1—on the best Oxyoke, bows and irons, 1—on the best Ploughman, 1—on the best Teamster, 1.

On the best specimen of Blacksmith work, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

On the best specimen of Cheese, not less than 46 lbs. 1 vol N. E. Farmer—next best, $1.

On the best specimen of Butter, not less than 20 lbs. 1 vol. N. E. Farmer—next best, $1.

On the best Dissertation on making Compost Manure, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

*Voted*, That in all cases it is to be understood, that premiums will not be awarded when the articles are not deemed worthy of them.

*Voted*, That all persons who enter their farms for premiums must make application to the chairman of the viewing committee, or to the Secretary, prior to the twentieth of June next.

*Voted*, That the viewing committee on farms in making their awards, will take into view the quantity and quality of mowing, arable, orcharding, pasture and wood-land, compared with the size of the farm— the condition of buildings and fences—the amount of stock kept, the mode adopted in making and increasing the quantity of manure—the quantity and quality of crops compared with the labor bestowed, and the general neatness and economy attending the management of the farm.

*Voted*, That all the above named animals must be owned within the County of Merrimack, and by members of the Society at the time of exhibiting, and must not have received a premium elsewhere during the same year.

*Voted*, That all articles of domestic and household manufactures must have been made within the County, and within one year previous to the exhibition, and by or for the person offering the same.

*Voted*, That this meeting stand adjourned to the third day of September next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the Phœnix Hotel in Concord.

Attest, JNO. WHIPPLE, Secr'y.

---

From the Hampshire Gazette.

## SILK.

We have received from Mr. Bates, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the growth and manufacture of silk. It is a Manual containing the best practical information that could be collected from various countries respecting the cultivation of the mulberry tree, the breeding of silk worms, and the manufacture and dying of silk. This manual, of 220 pages, was prepared in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, and is adapted to the different parts of the Union.

The silk worm is a native of China. The Seres, who inhabited the northern part of that country, cultivated the precious article. Having been expelled by the Huns, A. D. 93, they settled in Little Bucharia. Silks were first brought from China to Syria and Egypt by traders, who, in caravans, performed journeys of 243 days through the deserts of Asia. The price was far beyond the reach of any but the rich, and for a long time the use of silk among the Romans was confined to women of fortune. The Emperor Aurelian refused his queen a garment of silk by reason of the high price it bore—its weight in gold. In the sixth century, two monks, who had been employed as missionaries in the east, penetrated into the country of the Seres, and observed the labors of the silk worms, and the manner of working their production into elegant fabrics. They imparted the secret to the emperor Justinian at Constantinople, who induced them by a great reward, to return and bring away a quantity of the silk worm's eggs. They put the eggs into the hollow of a cane, and brought them safely to Constantinople about the year 555. The eggs were hatched, and the worms were fed with mulberry leaves; and the insects produced from this caneful of eggs were the progenitors of all the silk worms of Europe and the western parts of Asia. The people of the Morea, and of the cities of Athens and Thebes enjoyed the profit of the culture and manufacture of silk upwards of 400 years; but in 1146 the king of Sicily made war upon Greece, and carried off a great number of silk weavers, who taught the Sicilians to raise silk worms and to weave silk stuffs. The Saracens introduced the silk manufacture into Spain and Portugal, and subsequently the Italian States, France, and England engaged in it.

In the United States, the culture of silk first commenced in Virginia. As early as 1666, the rearing of silk worms was a part of the regular business of many of the farmers. One man had 70,000 mulberry trees growing in 1664. Georgia sent eight pounds of raw silk to England in 1735, and 10,000 pounds in 1759. Some attention was paid to the culture of silk in South Carolina, and in 1755 Mrs Pinckney raised and spun silk enough for three complete dresses. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey the culture of silk began in 1771, but was suspended by the war of the revolution.

Mulberry trees and silk worms were introduced into Mansfield, in the county of Windham, Conn. about the year 1760, and in 1789 two hundred pounds of raw silk were made in that town. At present, three fourths of the families in Mansfield are engaged in raising silk, and make annually from five to ten, twenty, and fifty pounds in a family; and one or two have made, each, one hundred pounds in a season. It is believed that there are annually made in that town and the vicinity, from three to four tons of silk.

The cultivation of silk has commenced in Massachusetts, New York, Kentucky, Ohio, and several other States.

---

## BOOK FARMING.

It is a prejudice, irreconcible with the general intelligence, which characterizes our countrymen, that agriculture can be availingly promoted by those only *whose talk is of oxen, and who are employed in their labors.* The attention of Europe was awakened towards this essential department of human industry, by an English judge, who not only prescribed modes for bettering the condition of the land, but contrived implements of husbandry, inquired into the causes, and recommended a judicious treatment, of the diseases of domestic animals. He also gave plans for the improvement of farm buildings, and the embellishment of the long neglected estates of the kingdom. Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, to whom England owes so much for the revival of agriculture and rural taste, published two works on country affairs, about the year 1534. These volumes serve, among other testimony, to prove, that what might then have been regarded as idle theory, obnoxious to the ridicule of the ignorant, has since been universally adopted

from the seemingly insignificant conception of banding wheels with iron, and the simple contrivance for harnessing a team of horses, to the more extensive operations of reclaiming and cropping land, subjects which previously had not been suggested, much less gravely and ably recommended *in a book*. From the moral and economical advice which he imparted, I cannot forbear selecting a few lessons, as worthy of respect and obedience now, though almost 300 years have elapsed since they were first promulgated for the instruction of the farmer. "I would advise him," says Fitzherbert, "to rise by times in the morning, and go about his closes, pastures, fields, and specially by the hedges, and when he seeth any thing that would be amended, to write it in his tables, and if he cannot write, let him nick the defects upon a stick.—As if he find any beasts, sheep, or swine, in his pastures that be not his own, and peradventure though they be his own, he would not have them to go there. Let him look, if any water stands on his pastures, upon his grass, whereby he may take double hurt, both the loss of his grass, and rotting of his sheep and calves. And see if any gate be broken down, or findeth or seeth any thing amiss that should be amended. Also take heed, both early and late, at all times, what manner of people resort and come to thy house, and the cause of their coming, and specially if they bring with them pitchers, bottles, or wallets, for if thy servants be not true they may do thee great hurt, and themselves little advantage, wherefore they would be well looked upon."—*Vaux's Address.*

## ADVANTAGES OF CARROTS IN FATTENING OXEN, &c.

Nothing can exceed this root for fattening oxen; but they should have some sweet hay to eat with it, and they will thrive much better on it if they are stalled. It nourishes them much, and soon makes them fit for the butcher. Some oxen will not take to eating them kindly at first. For those they should for a time be parboiled; but they must every day be less and less boiled, till they come to eat them quite raw, which in a little while the nicest will do. I also find carrots excellent for increasing the milk of cows.

Hogs are very fond of carrots, and they make them thrive apace; but they should always be given to them boiled, as they will with great difficulty be induced to eat a sufficient quantity of them raw. It will be proper, however, to give them before they are killed, either a few bushels of barley meal, or some grey peas, boiled or some corn, which will complete their fattening to admiration.

There is not a better and more heartening food for horses than carrots, if given them with discretion. They need have no corn, and much less hay than they would otherwise eat. I have all my life heard it said, that carrots were exceeding good to make horses long winded; and some jockies will, I have been informed, feed a broken winded horse some little time with carrots before they sell him, when he may be very well passed off for a horse that is only a little thick winded.

A horse-dealer in my neighborhood, when he buys a poor, half-starved beast, if he has youth on his side, always fats him up with carrots before he takes him to market; and this practice he finds answers very well, as the horse is sooner got into flesh with carrots than any other food; and they are besides wholesome, breeding in him no foul humours.

All the danger seems to be to the purchaser who, if he imprudently put the horse to too hard work, is in a manner sure to break either his wind or his heart; for as the horse was very suddenly got into flesh, his strength is not proportioned to his bulk, till he has been kept some time on dry meal.

That a horse thus fed should not be immediately fit for any hard labor, must not be used as an argument against carrots being a proper food for horses. It must be considered, that this man takes a half starved horse, and gives him at once his fill of a nourishing food; in fact, too nourishing, as it fills him with flesh faster than he can have time to gather strength.—*Agricultural Register.*

---

*Rot in sheep.*—In the parish of Cheriton Pitzpaine, the rot is very apt to be communicated to the sheep after depasturing upon the low lands subject to the wash and partial overflowings from the higher tillage lands. An instance once occurred in the parish, of a farmer turning one hundred and ten ewes upon a lay field in preparation to be sown with wheat, that had recently been dressed with a mixing of lime, hedge-row and other mould. The grass grew luxuriantly after this dressing, but every ewe was dead by the Candlemas following, being all cawed or rotted with innumerable flukes found in the liver of every one of them. The other sheep upon the farm, which had been raised, and in every other respect treated in the same manner, save in depasturing with the one hundred and ten ewes, were free from the most remote symptoms of this disease. Watering grounds early in the autumn or fall of the year, and immediately turning sheep upon them, has been found uniformly fatal in producing the same disease.—*Vancouver's Survey.*

---


# NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1828.


### OF COMPOSTS OF EARTH, LIME AND DUNG.

Mixing farm yard dung, in a state of fermentation, with earth, in which there is much inert vegetable matter; as the banks of old ditches, or what is collected from the sides of lanes, &c. will bring the inert, dead matter consisting of the roots of decayed grasses, and other plants, into a state of putridity and solubility, and prepare it for nourishing the crops or plants it may be applied to, in the very manner it acts on peat. Dung, however, mixed with earth taken from rich arable fields, which have been long cultivated and manured, can have no effect as manure to other land that the same earth and dung would not produce applied separately; because there is generally no inert matter in this description of earth to be rendered soluble.

Mixing dung, earth, and quick lime together can never be advisable; because quick lime will render some of the most valuable parts of the dung insoluble. It will depend on the nature of soil or earth, whether even quick lime only, should be mixed with it to form compost. If there be much inert vegetable matter in the earth, the quick lime will prepare it for becoming food for the plants it may be applied to; but if rich earth be taken from arable fields, the bottoms of dung-pits, or in fact of any soil full of soluble matter be used, the quick-lime will decompose parts of this soluble matter, combine with other parts, and render the whole mass less nourishing as manure to plants or crops, than before the quick lime was applied to it. Making compost, then, of rich soil of this description, with dung or lime, mixed or separate, is evidently, to say no more of it, a waste of time and labour. The mixture of earths of this description, with dung, produces no alteration in the component parts of the earth, where there is no inert vegetable substances to be acted on; and the mixture of earth full of soluble matter, with dung and quick lime in a mass together, has the worst effects, the quick lime decomposing and uniting with the soluble matters of the earth, as well as that of the dung; thus rendering both, in every case, less efficient as manures, than if applied separately from the quick lime, and even the quick lime itself inferior as manure for certain soils, than if it had never been mixed with dung and earth at all.

Mixing dung in a state of fermentation with peat, or what in Scotland is called meadow-bank middens, is a successful mode of increasing the quantity of putrescent manure. The peat being dug and partially dried may either be carted into the farm yard, and spread over it, there to remain till the whole is carted out and laid on a dung hill to ferment; or it may be mixed up with the farm yard dung as carted out. If care be taken to watch the fermenting process, as the fire of a clay kiln is watched, a few loads of dung may be made to rot many loads of peat. Adding lime to such composts does not in the least promote fermentation, while it renders the most valuable parts of the moss insoluble. Adding sand, ashes, or earth by tending to consolidate the mass will considerably impede the fermentation.

### COMPOST FOR A GARDEN.

Without enumerating the various means that, with careful economy may be used for increasing the stock of garden manure, such as collecting the urine of animals, chamber-lie, soap suds, or mixing fresh soils of opposite qualities, I shall confine myself to a plain statement of a method I have practised for these several years past with much success. Situated the same as many others to whom the produce of the stable-yard is the only allowance of dung that can conveniently be allotted for the garden, which, although every way advantageous for hot beds, and other purposes of forcing, yet to use it as a manure for garden crops, without having its qualities altered by fermentation, or blended with substances of a heavier nature, would in many cases be more injurious than beneficial; I, therefore, during the summer and autumn, have all the offals in the garden, such as weeds, leaves of strawberries, and other vegetables, short grass, peas and asparagus haulm, with the foliage of trees and shrubs, when newly shed, carefully collected into a heap. These are all turned over and mixed during the winter, that they may be sufficiently rotted to mix with the dung against the end of summer. I have also another heap formed with the prunings from gooseberry and currant bushes, fruit-trees, raspberry shoots, clippings of box-edgings, and loppings from shrubs, also the roots of greens and cabbages, which are generally burnt at two different periods in the year, in spring and autumn; but previous to each burning, I endeavor to pare up all the coarse grasses around the garden, with a portion of the soil adhering thereto, and whenever these are sufficiently dried, have them collected

to the heap intended to be burnt. The fire is kindled at a convenient distance from the heaps, and a portion of such as burn most easily is first applied, until the fire hath gained a considerable power. After this the process of burning is continued, by applying lighter and heavier substances alternately, that the one may preserve the action of the fire, and the other prevent it from reducing them too much to ashes. When the whole are thus consumed, a quantity of mould is thrown over the heap to prevent the fire from breaking through; and whenever it can be broke into with safety, it is then mixed up into a dunghill with the rotted vegetables, moss-earth, and stable yard dung, in such proportions as is likely to ensure a moderate fermentation, which is generally completed in three or four weeks; at which time, I think, it is most advantageously applied, in having it carried to the ground, and instantly dug in.—*Memoirs Calcd. Hort. Soc.* I 443.

In respect to composts for the amendment of the general soil of the garden, their quality must depend on that of the natural soil; if this be light, loose, or sandy, it may be assisted by the addition of heavy loams, clays, &c. from ponds and ditches, cleanings of sewers, &c. On the other hand, heavy, clayey, and all stubborn soils may be assisted by light composts of sandy earth, drift and sea sand, the shovelling of turnpike roads, the cleansing of streets, all kinds of ashes, rotten tanners' bark, rotten wood, and saw dust, and other similar light opening materials that can be most conveniently procured.

The compost ground may be placed in any situation concealed from the general view, but at the same time exposed to the free action of the sun, air, and rain. Its size will depend on that of the garden, and on the sorts of culture for which it is intended. It should generally form a part of the parallelogram inclosure used as hot bed ground, and where there are hot houses, both should be situated as near them as possible.

—

### ON THE CULTIVATION AND USES OF TREES, TIMBER, &c.

[Continued from page 350.]

The most profitable season for felling timber, as regards the age of the tree, is at what may be termed the beginning of manhood. After that time, though the trees may appear sound and healthy, its annual increase is so little, that it would be more profitable to cut it down and replant. The number of years that a tree may stand before it arrives at this period must vary in different soils and situations; but the period may be easily ascertained by the annual shoots—the state of the bark, and by taking the circumference of the trees at the same place for two or three successive seasons, and comparing the difference. In the view of profiting from timber produce, it is of great consequence to cut down plantations at maturity. Many trees will stand half, others a whole century, after they are full grown; appear quite healthy, and at the same time, make little or no increase of timber. But there are particular cases arising from the nature and state of the markets, where it may even be more profitable to cut timber before it is arrived at a full growth.

By experiments of M. Buffon, it was found that trees which are stripped of their bark in May and June, (while standing) and then cut down the next winter, made the most solid, heavy, and strong timber; and the sap-wood in that case, will be good. Loudon says, "it is the sap, alburnum, or white wood which causes timber rapidly to decay. The sap contains saccharine matter, acids, and mucilage which ferment with heat, and bring on a decomposition of the wood. By the process recommended, the moisture is exhausted without fermentation, and the pores of the alburnum contract and harden. The season for cutting the kinds of trees whose barks are not made use of, is winter and early in spring; but the oak, and other trees which are peeled, are left till the middle of April or May. Birch and larch woods will peel nearly a month sooner than oak. If possible, oaks should be barked by the middle of June, as every ton of bark, taken off after the first of July will be deficient two hundred pounds per ton, compared with the same quantity taken off in May or early in June."

Col. Pickering, in an essay on the "Felling of Trees for Timber," (published in the New England Farmer, vol. i. p. 17) says, "in the year 1800, divested of public employment, and about to commence husbandman, I made a visit to the late Joseph Cooper, of New Jersey, one of the most intelligent farmers I ever knew, to converse with him on the subject of his vocation. Among other things he spoke of timber, and stated the following facts: His farm lying on the Delaware river, nearly opposite Philadelphia, was exposed to the ravages of the British army while occupying that city. Pressed for fuel, his fences first fell a prey to their necessities. In the month of May, 1778, they cut down a quantity of his white oak trees; but circumstances requiring their sudden evacuation of the city, his fallen timber was saved. The trees he split into posts and rails to carry on his fencing. It is now, said he, two and twenty years since the fences made of the May felled timber were put up, and they are yet sound; whereas those of trees felled February, were rotten in about twelve years. He then pronounced confidently, *that the best time for felling timber trees, for durability, was when their sap was vigorously flowing.* He said also, that white oak and hickory trees felled at that season, would not be attacked by the worms, producing what is called 'powder post.' And added, that hoop-poles of oak and hickory, ought, for this reason, to be cut the same season." The writer then mentions several other instances, and authorities in favor of cutting timber, when durability is the object, at the time when the sap was flowing with the most freedom; and from the instances he has cited, it appears that the only disadvantage attending the practice, is, that the timber thus cut, soon became so dry and hard as to render it difficult to hew it, or make any impression on it with edge tools.

In reference to a memoir of M. Buffon, before adverted to, the British Encyclopedia states, that, "by many experiments, particularly described in that essay, it appears that the tree should not be felled till the third year after it has been stripped of its bark; that it then becomes perfectly dry, and the sap (alburnum or sap-wood) becomes almost as strong as the rest of the timber—and stronger than the heart of any other oak tree which has not been so stripped; and the whole of the timber stronger, heavier, and harder;—from which he thinks it fair to conclude that it is more durable."

Mr. Phinehas Stevens, of Andover, (Mass.) observes, (see N. E. Farmer, vol. ii. page 370) that, "the arguments adduced in favor of felling timber in June are not conclusive. From thirty years' personal observation, I find it depends, in a great measure on the quality of the timber. Some young growing timber, will perish sooner than that which is older and more ripe; and secondly upon the use it is put to. We will suppose timber of the same quality wrought into two wagons, one of them, when used is loaded with wet loading the other with dry; it is obvious which will perish first. I trust I shall not be charged with egotism, by those who know me, when I say I have wrought more kinds of timber than most men have, and for more uses than any I know of; and it has been my endeavor to determine what time for felling, and what kind of timber is best for the use desired.—And from the many observations I have made from both, I am satisfied and ready to say without hesitation, that September is the best time; although I believe, that if the bark of timber trees could be taken off in June, without felling the tree, or injury to the wood, and then let it stand till September, the timber would be stronger and more durable. I have seen this done to elm, walnut, and maple. All these are considered of the most perishable kinds that are made use of for timber. All of them proved to be more firm and lasting. I have seen white oak timber felled in Feb. and March, the sap of the wood was perished in September on one side of the logs. I have seen wood cut in May and June, in which more than the sap of the wood was perished in one year. I have seen timber that was cut in September, that the sap was perfectly sound and bright two years afterwards. I have used white maple for hoops to buckets that was cut in September that lasted twenty-one years in constant use, the first ten years for water, the remainder for feeding swine. I have one now that was hooped with maple that was blown down in the September gale 1815, which is perfectly sound. I have one other that I put but one maple hoop on of the same kind, the others were of walnut cut in the winter; the latter I have had to replace three times, once with walnut, once with white ash, and once with red ash. The maple is perfectly sound now. Many reasons may be offered why September is the best time for the felling of timber, but one general reason must suffice for this time.—The timber is more ripe in September than at any other time. I have thought that making these suggestions at this time, might induce some to try the experiment this season of removing the bark from trees designed for timber.

*(To be continued.)*

—

### RAPE—*Brassica Napa.*

The rape is a biennial plant, a native of Britain, in which country it is cultivated for fattening cattle, as well as in gardens, for culinary purposes.

*Culture for small salading.* Sow at the same time with cress, mustard, &c. in winter and spring; or at any season when small salading is required. Sow in drills or beds, and follow the culture directed for white mustard.

*Field Culture.* It may be sown either broadcast or as turnips, in drills—or in beds, and be transplanted, as other varieties of the Brassica or cabbage genus. The usual and most successful mode is to sow from two to three quarts broad-cast, in June or July, when intended for green food; but in August or September, when destined to produce seeds in the next year.

The process for transplanting is too expensive in this country—the necessary hand-hoeing, un-

less the land has been well prepared by previous cleansing crops, would make rape, in the broadcast system, much more troublesome than if cultivated in rows, admitting the introduction of the horse-hoe. In favorable seasons I should not hesitate, where land is cheap and labor is dear, to allow it, when intended for green food, to take its chance, without the aid of either hand or horse-hoeing.

*Produce and Gathering.* It produces in ordinary seasons on rich alluvial, or other deep friable soils, from forty to seventy bushels of seeds, determined in quantity, very much, by the accuracy of tillage and the condition and nature of the land. Great care and precision are necessary in harvesting the seeds in June or July, of the year succeeding that in which they are sown. When the pods assume a brownish cast, and some of the seeds become black, the crop is reaped with sickles—laid regularly in handsful or *grips* in rows, where it continues until the straw becomes somewhat white—the seeds of the color of which we find them in the shops. If they be allowed to become too dry, they fall out on the slightest motion—when carried too green, they are liable to be heated. At the proper time they must be threshed in the field upon old sails or cloths, to which the crop should be carried on sledges, prepared with cloths, or by similar means. The seeds must be carefully spread in small quantities in granaries or on barn floors, and be occasionally moved.

*Use.* Sheep and neat cattle are extravagantly fond of it—but of all plants, perhaps it is the most likely to cause them to be blown.

There is much difference of opinion as to its nutritive properties in the green state. I believe that it quite equals the common cabbage, and very far exceeds turnips of all kinds in the quantity of nutrition it contains—in the value of the oil for various manufacturing purposes, and the excellence of the cake after it has been expressed, for cattle food and the manure of drill crops, no question can be entertained.

It is not a certain crop—as it is exposed to all the enemies which attack turnips and cabbages—and is liable to be injured at the season of blossoming by mildew, and sometimes by frosts.

## INSECTS.

It is now time to be on the alert to guard your garden vegetables against bugs, flies and other insects without name or number. There have been recipes for the purpose published in this, and other agricultural works, such as decoction of elder, of aloes, of tobacco, snuff, quick lime, lime water, brimstone, unleached ashes, tar water, water impregnated with turpentine, plaster of Paris finely pulverized, decoctions of walnut leaves, and other bitter or acrid substances. No doubt all these matters are useful, and may answer the purpose if applied often enough. But they are liable to be washed by every shower, and the insects, always on the alert, will be sure to take the advantage of every circumstance of that kind, and will now and then take a little physic rather than suffer for lack of food. Besides some of them "ensconce themselves," as Shakespeare has it, under the leaves, where you cannot attack them with any success. We, therefore, are inclined to think that the best, if not the only safe guard which can be relied on, in order to secure water melons, cucumbers, squashes &c. against bugs, flies or any insect, which assails them above ground is some sort of fence which will exclude the insects, but admit sun, air and moisture. Perhaps nothing of the kind will be found more cheap and convenient than a thing of the form and mode of structure which follows:

"Take a strip of pine board (about three fourths of an inch in thickness is most suitable) eight or ten feet in length, and four or five inches in width, plough one edge of it, with a carpenter's plough or match plain—then mark off an equal number of side and end pieces; before sawing the side pieces, run a brad awl through where you want to drive your nails, as it is not so likely to split, as after it is sawed. The side pieces eleven inches long—ends eight inches long. They must be of this particular size, because one yard of millinet will just cover nine boxes; or a third of a yard will make three covers. After having nailed your boxes and divided your millinet, have some thin strips or tongues, as the carpenters call them.—Press these with the edges of the covers into the groove—which fastens them much cheaper and more expeditiously, than small nails."

---

The last number of the Edinburgh Review contains articles on the following subjects:—Character of Dryden as a writer—Dietetics—Progress of the National Debt—Best Method of Funding—New South Wales—Wakefield's Case; Scottish Marriages of English Parties—Pestalozzi; Diffusion of Knowledge—Indian Taxation of Englishmen—Poetry; Cunningham's Songs—Emigration—Sir Harry Moncrieff—State of Parties.

The last Quarterly Review contains the following articles: On Ornamental Plantations and Landscape Gardening—Salmon Fisheries—Memoir and Correspondence of Lord Collingwood—Lord Byron and some of his Cotemporaries.—The Corn Laws—A Pilgrimage in Europe and America—Maynooth—Markland's Proposal for a Museum of National Antiquities—Police—Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New Orleans—Attempt to reach the North Pole—Emigration Reports.—Published quarterly by Wells & Lilly, Boston, at $5 per annum.

---


### *Bull Bolivar.*

The high bred imported Improved Short-horned Bull Bolivar, will stand at the subscriber's stable in Charlestown, Mass. Price $5 for each cow for the season. This bull was selected by Mr Coates, the keeper of the Herd Book, without limitation of cost, for the use of the Powelton stock, and is so highly valued by Col. Powel, that he has always refused to sell him, and has consented to part from him but for a season, considering him in form, points, and pedigree, equal to any animal to be had in Great Britain.

Bolivar is red and white, is not three years old, and has never been forced; yet he girts immediately behind his fore legs 7 feet 8 inches. The singular neatness of his shoulder, the straightness of his back, the width of his loin, the smallness of his head, neck, and offal, the quickness of his gait, together with the well known character of his family as dairy stock, render him one of the most desirable males for improving our neat cattle, that can in any country be found.

SAMUEL JAQUES, Jr.

### *Valuable Stock.*

For sale, 7 Heifers, 2 and 3 years old, raised from some of the best Cows in this State, by Denton. Five of them have brought Calves this spring, and bid fair to make excellent milkers. They were selected by the present owner from the best of his stock, to be kept on his own farm, and are offered for sale in consequence of his having disposed of his farm. They are worthy the attention of any farmer who wishes to obtain good stock.

Also, 2 Horse Colts, 1 and 2 years old, by the imported horse Roman, from excellent mares, well known in this city. Apply to the publisher of the N. E. Farmer. june 6

### *Field Beans.*

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store two barrels of small white prolific Field Beans, raised in Milton, Mass.—They are of fine quality, free from any mixture, the seed being selected, and are all of the growth of 1827.

### *This day Published,*

And for sale by S. G. Goodrich, No. 141, Washington-street,

THE LEGENDARY—Vol. I.

Consisting of Original pieces in prose and verse, principally illustrauve of American history, scenery, and manners. Edited by N. P. Willis.

It is proposed to continue this work, and to publish a volume once in 3 or 4 months, if the encouragement is sufficient. The volumes will be sold separately—price $1,25 per vol. j. 6

### MILLET.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store,

50 bushels of Millet of *superior quality*. gentlemen in want of this article are requested to call and examine it.

Also, a furthe supply of Orchard Grass, Lucerne, Fowl Meadow, Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, Ruta Baga, Russian Flax, Lima Beans, &c. with several new varieties of Turnip Seed from Europe, including the Yellow Malta, Yellow Stone, Yellow Aberdeen, &c. A few barrels fresh White Mustard Seed.—Also, Green Citron, Pine Apple, and Pomegranate Musk Melons; Carolina and Long Island Water Melons.

A further supply of Double Mexican Dahlias. 100 Single Dahlias, at the low price of 25 cts. each root.

### *New Variety of Radish.*

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a few pounds of Long White Summer Naples Radish, a variety highly esteemed in the Southern States.

### *Bull, Young Comet.*

This noble animal, (of the new improved Durham short horned stock) is from *Admiral* and *Annabella*, presented to the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, by Sir Isaac Coffin, at an expense of near *one thousand dollars*, for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in his native State. He will remain at the farm of E. H. Derby, Esq. in Salem, and by the direction of the Trustees of the Society, he is to be used at $3 for each Cow, payable in advance. The whole proceeds from this animal, (the present season) will be for the benefit of the Society. Cows sent from a distance will be taken care of, if desired, at a reasonable charge.


## *PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.*

| | | FROM | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| APPLES, best, | barrel. | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| ASHES, pot, first sort, | ton. | 95 00 | 97 50 |
| Pearl, first sort, | " | 105 00 | 107 00 |
| BEANS, white, | bushel. | 1 00 | 1 50 |
| BEEF, mess, new, | barrel. | 10 50 | 11 00 |
| Cargo, No. 1, new, | " | 8 50 | 9 00 |
| Cargo, No. 2, new, | " | 7 50 | 7 75 |
| BUTTER, inspected No. 1, new, | pound. | 10 | 14 |
| CHEESE, new milk, | " | 9 | 11 |
| Skimmed milk, | " | 2 | 4 |
| FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, | barrel. | 5 25 | 5 37 |
| Genesee, | " | 4 87 | 5 12 |
| Rye, best, | " | 3 12 | 3 25 |
| GRAIN, Corn, | bushel. | 52 | 55 |
| Rye, | " | 53 | 55 |
| Barley, | " | 60 | 70 |
| Oats, | " | 32 | 35 |
| HOG'S LARD, first sort, new, | pound. | | 10 |
| LIME, | cask. | 70 | 1 00 |
| PLAISTER PARIS retails at | ton. | 2 50 | 2 75 |
| PORK, new, clear, | barrel. | 18 00 | 19 00 |
| Navy, mess, new, | " | 13 50 | 14 00 |
| Cargo, No. 1, new, | " | 13 50 | 14 00 |
| SEEDS, Herd's Grass, | bushel. | 1 87 | 2 00 |
| Orchard Grass, | " | | 5 00 |
| Fowl Meadow, | " | | 4 00 |
| Rye Grass, | " | | 4 00 |
| Tall Meadow Oats Grass, | " | | 5 00 |
| Red Top, | " | | 1 00 |
| Lucerne, | pound. | | 50 |
| White Honeysuckle Clover, | " | | 50 |
| Red Clover, (northern) | " | 11 | 12 |
| French Sugar Beet, | " | | 1 50 |
| Mangel Wurtzel, | " | | 1 50 |
| WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, | " | 38 | 48 |
| Merino, full blood, unwashed, | " | 20 | 25 |
| Merino, three fourths washed, | " | 28 | 34 |
| Merino, half & quarter washed | " | 25 | 30 |
| Native, washed, | " | 22 | 27 |
| Pulled, Lamb's, first sort, | " | 42 | 45 |
| Pulled, Lamb's, second sort, | " | 30 | 35 |
| Pulled, for spinning, first sort, | " | 33 | 37 |

### *PROVISION MARKET.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEEF, best pieces, | pound. | 10 | 12 |
| PORK, fresh, best pieces, | " | | 10 |
| whole hogs, | " | | 6 |
| VEAL, | " | 4 | 8 |
| MUTTON, | " | 5 | 12 |
| POULTRY, | " | 12 | 14 |
| BUTTER, keg and tub, | " | 10 | 14 |
| Lump, best, | " | 15 | 18 |
| EGGS, | dozen. | 10 | 12 |
| MEAL, Rye, retail, | bushel. | | 75 |
| Indian, retail, | " | | 70 |
| POTATOS, | " | 30 | 37 |
| CIDER, [according to quality,] | barrel. | 2 00 | 2 50 |

## MISCELLANIES.

### THE COTTER'S HOME.

Who hath his home in a rural glade,
And his evening seat in a sweet-brier shade;
With verdant fields and blooming flowers,
For his morning walk and evening hours.
And with all these, a cherub son,
And a much-loved, smiling, devoted one;
At either hand, with him to rove,
Thro' the fields, the garden, and the grove;—
Whate'er his humble fortune be,
Enjoys earth's purest felicity.

Oh! who that hath tasted this, would not
Exchange for the cotter's humble lot,
Those airy nothings, which engage
A cit, and form his equipage?
Who would not exchange the baubles bright,
That coldly glitter in a city's night,
For those bright stars that deck the dome,
And twinkle in joy o'er the cotter's home?
Peace and contentment there alone,
And tranquillity, sit on their triple throne.

See how the birds flit round and round,
While the lambkins over the pasture bound;
List to the mock-bird's lay of love,
And to the sparrow's chirp in the lilac grove;
How sweetly, with their humble lay,
The cotter's care those birds repay,—
For no archer's arrow have they to fear,
Nor missiles of cruel urchins, here—
As they perch at will on the althea spray,
And sing the evening hour away.

If nature hath, in her wide domain,
One favorite spot where she loves to reign,
'Tis the cotter's bower, with its fields and groves,
And fragrant flowers, and Sylvan loves,
Where she sits and tunes her evening lyre,
As tranquillity and peace inspire;
'Tis the rural glade, with its wood-notes wild,
Where dwells her favorite happy child;
Where stands the lowly, humble dome,—
The cotter's and contentment's home.

*Board of Health.*—A countryman, upon visiting New-York during the yellow fever, asked why a board fence was placed across the street: and upon being informed it was erected to separate the infected part of the city, observed that "he had often heard of the *Board of Health*, but had never seen it before."

*How to tell a bad husband.*—A few days since a man was engaged in loading his cart with boards which had recently been drawn from a raft, and had placed his horse in a position which rendered it difficult to pass; two girls, one of them a smiling little gipsey, not liking the obstruction, turned the horse out of the way. The man, who at that moment was tottering under the weight of a heavy plank, burst forth with a volley of abusive language; when this smiling fair stretched forth her finger and exclaimed, "*I'll bet a dollar you whip your wife.*"

*Dancing.*—"I am an old fellow," says Cowper, in one of his letters to Hurdis, but I had once my dancing days as you have now, yet I could never find that I could learn half so much of a woman's real character by dancing with her, as conversing with her at home, when I could observe her behaviour at the table, at the fire side, and in all the trying scenes of domestic life. We are all good when we are pleasant, but she is good who wants not the fiddle to sweeten her."

*Natural Barometers.*—The following are a few of those plants which indicate changes in the weather: Chick-weed is an excellent barometer. When the flower expands fully, we are not to expect rain for several hours; should it continue in that state, no rain will disturb the summer's day. When it half conceals its miniature flower, the day is generally showery; but, if it entirely shuts up, or veils the white flower with its green mantle, let the traveller put on his great coat. The different species of trefoil always contract their leaves at the approach of a storm; so certainly does this take place, that these plants have acquired the name of the husbandman's barometer. The tulip and several of the compound yellow flowers also close before rain. There is, besides, a species of wood-sorrel, which doubles its leaves before storms and tempests. The hauhinia or mountain ebony, cassia, and sensitive plants, observe the same habit.—*Philosophy in Sport.*

### INTOXICATION.

The laws against intoxication are enforced with rigour in Sweden.—Whoever is seen drunk is fined, for the first offence three dollars; for the second six; for the third and fourth, a still larger sum; and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is, besides, publickly exposed in the parish church on the following Sunday. If the same individual is found committing the same offence a fifth time, he is shut up in a house of correction, and condemned to six months' hard labor; and if he is again guilty, to twelve months' punishment of a similar description. If the offence has been committed in public, such as at a fair, at an auction, &c. the fine is doubled; and if the offender has made his appearance in the church, the punishment is still more severe.—Whoever is convicted of having induced another to intoxicate himself, is fined three dollars, which sum is doubled if the drunken person is a minor. An ecclesiastick, if he should fall into this offence, loses his benefice; if it is a layman who occupies any considerable post, his functions are suspended and perhaps he is dismissed. Drunkenness is never admitted as an excuse for any crime; and whoever dies while drunk, is buried ignominiously, and deprived of the prayers of the church. It is forbidden to give, and more explicitly to sell, any spirituous liquors to students, workmen, servants, apprentices, and private soldiers; whoever is observed drunk in the streets, or making a noise in a tavern, is sure to be taken to prison, and detained until sober, without however, being on that account exempted from the fines. Half these fines go to the informers (who are generally police officers) the other half to the poor. If the delinquent has no money, he is kept in prison until he has worked out his enlargement. Twice a year these ordinances are read aloud from the pulpit by the clergy; and every tavern keeper is bound under the penalty of a heavy law fine, to have a copy of them hung up in the principal rooms of his house.

*Cure for the Scratches in Horses.*—An ointment of itch-weed or poke-root is said to be a certain cure for the troublesome disease called scratches in horses. By making a strong decoction of this root, and adding an equal quantity of melted lard, a few applications to the fetlocks of the horse, it is said, will effect a cure.—*Belvidere Apollo.*


### ESTABLISHMENT FOR SEEDS.

For sale at the Seed Establishment, connected with the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, the largest variety of Seeds to be found in New England—of the crops of 1827. The greatest care has been taken to have them raised by our most experienced seed growers, and to have the sorts perfectly genuine. The following comprises some of our most prominent sorts.

*Artichoke*, Green Globe
*Asparagus*, Devonshire
Gravesend
Battersea
Large white Reading
*Beans*, Early Yellow Cranberry
Early Mohawk
Early Yellow six Weeks
Early Canadian Dwarf
Early China Dwarf
Dwarf Cluster
White Kidney Dwarf
White Cranberry Dwarf
Red Cranberry Dwarf
Warrington or Marrow
Thousand to One
Large White Lima
Saba, or Carolina
Red Cranberry string
White Cranberry string
Broad Windsor
Field
*Beets*, true Long Blood
Early blood Turnip
Early White Scarcity
French Sugar, or Amber
Orange
Green, (for soups, &c.)
*Borecole*
*Brocoli*, Early White
Early Purple
Large Cape
*Brussells Sprouts.*
*Cabbage*, Early Salsbury dwarf
Early York
Early Dutch
Early Sugarloaf
Early Lon. Battersea
Early Emperor
Early Wellington
Large Bergen, &c.
Large Cape Savoy
Large Scotch
Large Green glazed
Large late Drumhead
Tree, or 1000 headed
Green Globe Savoy
Red Dutch
Yellow Savoy
Turnip rooted, &c.
Russian
Late Imperial
Late Sugarloaf
*Cardoon.*
*Carrots*, Altringham
Early Horn
Blood Red(for West India market)
Lemon
Long Orange
Cremer
*Cauliflower*, Early and Late
*Celery*, White solid
Rose coloured solid
Italian
Celeriac, or turnip rooted
*Chervil.*
*Chives.*
*Corn Salad*, or Vettikost
*Cress*, Curled or Peppergrass
Broad leaved or Garden
Water
Long Orange
*Cucumber*, Early Frame
Green Cluster
Short Prickly
Long Prickly
Long green Turkey
Long white Turkey
White Spined
Small Girkin, &c.
*Egg Plant*, Purple
White
*Endive*, Green
White Curled
broad leaved Batavian
*Garden Burnet*
*Garlic Setts*
*Indian Corn*, (several varieties)
*Kale*, Sea
Purple curled
Green curly Scotch
*Leek*, London
Large Scotch
*Lettuce*, Early Curled Silesia
Large Green head
Royal Cape
Imperial
Hardy Green
Brown Dutch
Grand Admiral
Tennisball, or Rose
Drumhead
Magnum Bonum Coss
Bath Coss
Ice Coss
White Coss, or Loaf,
Green Coss
*Melon*, Pine Apple
Green Citron
Persian
Nutmeg
Large Canteleupe
Pomegranate, or Musk
Carolina Water
Long Island Water
Apple-seeded, Water
*Marjoram*,
*Mustard*, White and Brown
*Nasturtium*
*Mangel Wurtzel*,
*Okra*
*Onion*, Potatoe
Tree
White Portugal
Yellow
Madeira
Stratsburg
Large Red
*Parsley*, Siberian
Dwarf Curled
Curled, or Double
*Parsnip*, Large Dutch swelling
Silver Skinned
*Peas*, (14 varieties,)
*Peppers*, Long, or Cayenne
Tomato, or Squash
Bell
Cherry
*Pumpkins*, Finest Family
Connecticut Field
Mammoth
*Radish*, Early Frame
Short top Scarlet
Long Salmon
Purple Short Top
Long white, or Naples
Cherry
Violet colored
White Turnip Rooted
Black Fall, or Spanish
*Rhubarb*, for tarts, &c.
*Ruta Baga*,
*Salsafy*, or vegetable oyster
*Sea Kale*,
*Skirret*
*Scorzonera*
*Saffron*,
*Spinach*, New Zealand
Prickly, or Fall
Roundleaved summer
Eng. Patience Dock
*Sage*,
*Squash*, Early bush Summer
Long Crook Neck
Vegetable Marrow
Porter's Valparaiso
Acorn
*Tomatos*
*Turnips*, Early White Dutch
Early Garden Stone
White Flat, or Globe
Green Round
Red Round
Swan's Egg
Large Eng. Norfolk
Long Tankard
Long Yellow French
Yellow Dutch
Yellow Maltese
Yellow Aberdeen
Yellow Stone
Yellow Swedish
*Thyme—Sweet Basil—Boneset,*
*Lavender—Rosemary—Hyssop,*
*Wormwood—Summer Savory,*
*Penny royel—Spikenard—Dill,*
*Balm—Tansy—Bene, &c,*